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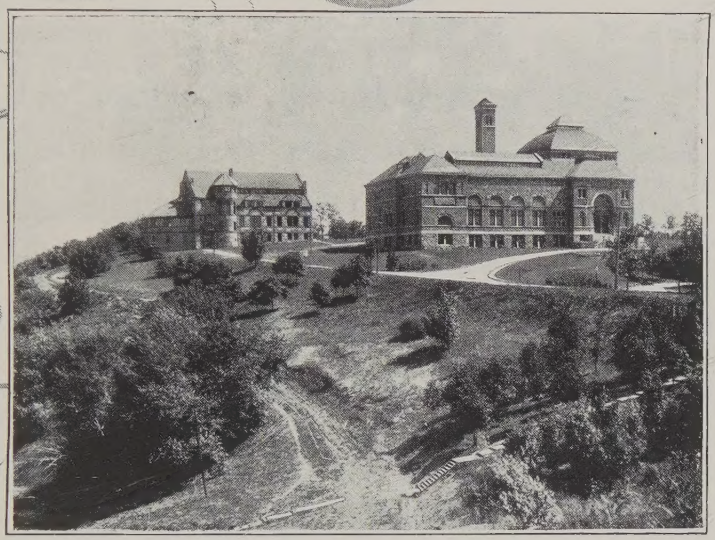

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KRAEMER'S

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INTRODUCTORY SKETCH

..BY..

BRYANT VENABLE, M. L.

1788.

John Filson and companions bold
A frontier village planned,
In forest wild, on sloping hills,
By fair Ohio's strand.

1898.

Losantiville, the prophet's word,
The poet's hope, fulfills:
She sits, a stately queen, to-day
Amid her royal hills. —*W. H. Venable.*

SOME one has said of Cincinnati: "She was the first strictly American city that grew up on the continent. Founded five years after the close of the Revolution, only twelve after the Declaration of Independence, she inherits all the glorious memories of the past, and none of its cramping institutions." In 1788, while John Filson and his hardy companions were building the first log-cabins of Losantiville, or Cincinnati, at what is now the foot of Sycamore Street, George Washington said of the brave Ohio settlers: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices. Information, property, and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community." Of these same Ohio pioneers General Lafayette exclaimed: "I know them all; I saw them at Brandywine, Yorktown, and Rhode Island. They were the bravest of the brave." Such was the original Cincinnati, and such were the sturdy pioneers who, in 1788, led the westward march of Anglo-Saxon civilization into the trackless wilds of Ohio, and laid the foundations of great and beautiful cities on the graves of red-skinned warriors.

It was the men who, for eight long years, "had gone to school to Washington," men who had successfully withstood the might of England, and established a nation on the enduring principles of the Immortal Declaration, the heroes of Valley Forge and of the Delaware,—it was these men whose axes first echoed through the primeval forests on the banks of "La Belle Rivière," hewing out the path for the progressive advance of the nation's greatness. And the spirit which characterized those early pioneers, making possible the establishment of industry, art, and culture, where before the Indian hunter had chased the roving herds of buffalo, or matched his shrewd intelligence against the cunning of the hungry panther—the spirit of indomitable energy and dauntless courage which cleared the forest and built the cabin—has never ceased to dominate the life of the cities which they founded. From that day, one hundred and ten years ago, when Major Stites landed his little party of twenty-six men, women, and children at Columbia, and braved the perils of a frontier life, the growth of Cincinnati has been uninterrupted. To-day the Queen City of the West is a great metropolis of more than four hundred thousand souls, while the neighboring cities of Covington and Newport, with the adjoining villages on the Kentucky shore, all of which are great sleeping-places for Cincinnati people, have an additional population approximating eighty-three thousand persons. Commercially, therefore, Cincinnati is a center of more than half a million of population.

This marvelous and almost unparalleled growth has been accomplished in the brief period of but little more than one century. Natural advantages of location and topography combined, from the very beginning of the Losantiville settlement, to make Cincinnati a prosperous center of trade and commerce. From the remarkable anthropological discoveries of recent years has been revealed the interesting fact that the site of Cincinnati was at some remote epoch an important and populous center of the long-vanished race of "mound-builders," whose peculiar monuments of earth still dot the land about the city. The present thoroughfare known as Mound Street took its name from one of these relics of the first human settlers on the Ohio's shore. In later years the wandering tribes of Miamis, Shawnees, and Mingo braves made their rendezvous here, coming together for trade, and for their national councils at the Miami villages opposite the mouth of the Licking. Thus, even before the coming of the white man, the convenience of its location made this a favorite spot for trade, commerce, and convention. Where our own Grand Army camped in 1898, the veterans of unnamed wars had camped ere the boats of Columbus had touched the sands of the Western Continent.

The "Gateway to the South," Cincinnati, extends for fifteen miles along the north bank of the Ohio, lying between the two Miamis. The Licking River, separating Newport from Covington on the Kentucky shore, empties into the Ohio about midway between the east and west corporation lines of Cincinnati. A low and level valley, varying from one to three miles in width, lies between the river and the high rampart of glorious hills which lend a charm to Cincinnati, and make it one of the most inviting and attractive cities in the world for him who loves the picturesque. Nature planned this spot for man to adorn. He who would know Cincinnati must know, not only that part of it which lies in the valley amidst the smoke and noise and hurried bustle of production

and exchange: he must know also those vast areas of rolling hills, suburban villas, wooded parks, and beauteous driveways which make this the most delightful city of residence in the United States, and which render the Cincinnatian a philopolist.

The original settlement of Filson's company was adorned by the somewhat pedantic pioneer with the unique name Losantiville, indicating the town (ville) opposite (anti) the mouth (os) of the Licking (L). Governor St. Clair, arriving on the scene in 1790, had the good sense to rechristen the log-cabin village which clustered about Fort Washington, calling it Cincinnati, in honor of the Order of the Cincinnati, that "Loyal Legion of the Revolution." In 1802, Cincinnati was incorporated as a town, with a population of less than two thousand five hundred.

A person standing on one of the five great bridges which span the Ohio, connecting Cincinnati with her sister cities on the south shore, can hardly conjure up a picture of the Cincinnati of one hundred years ago. A few score of crude log-cabins, built within easy hailing distance of the massive blockhouse in which the whole population could find a safe retreat from warlike Indians, constituted the town. About it extended vast fields of corn, and orchards of apples and peaches. Where the public landing now is, was then a vineyard, the first, perhaps, ever planted by human hands within the boundaries of the State of Ohio. At the river bank heavy-timbered flatboats, keelboats, and barges, with long "sweeps," or oars, and furled sails, gave evidence of the pioneer merchant and the growing importance of Cincinnati as a commercial center. A few dreary trails led through the forests to the scattered pioneer towns. But the great perils of overland journeys forced the bulk of traffic into the less dangerous channels of transportation, much to the advantage of the river towns. Men carried their long-barreled rifles to the field, to the village meeting, and to church, as protection against the prowling savage, who looked with unconcealed envy at the encroachments of the white man.

The early settlers at Losantiville were drawn to the place by the fertility of the soil. Nowhere else in the vast territory of the United States did the earth give forth her increase with such abundant generosity. Moreover, the great natural routes of transportation rendered easy the exchange of commodities. Manufactured articles from the East were readily procurable at Pittsburg, whence they were shipped to Cincinnati by river. The same boats which conveyed Eastern goods to Cincinnati, would in turn carry the products of the pioneer village and farms to markets further down the river, or even to the cities on the Mississippi. The Indian trade in furs and pelts was a valued source of profit to the enterprising backwoods trader. Land was cheap, the choicest town-lots selling, in 1798, for less than seventy cents an acre. The little frontier village accordingly grew in commercial importance with the development of the newly-opened country, and it has never lost the prestige of the metropolis of the Ohio country.

Twenty-six lines of railroad now connect Cincinnati with all the important sections of the country, and represent more than twenty-two thousand miles of direct track. One grand trunk-line, the Cincinnati Southern, was built by the city at a cost of about twenty-five millions of dollars, and is still the property of the municipality. Scores of steamboats ply upon the Ohio between Cincinnati and Pittsburg to the north and east,

and between Cincinnati and Memphis and New Orleans to the south and west, representing a grand aggregate of nearly twenty-five thousand tonnage. The annual trade on the Ohio River has been estimated by Mr. Carnegie at more than $800,000,000, of which Cincinnati handles a very large percentage. The Miami Canal does a valuable carrying trade between Cincinnati and the cities of Central and Northern Ohio. There are three hundred and twenty-five miles of improved, and two hundred miles of unimproved streets within the city limits. The street railway service is the best in the United States, and consequently the best in the world. There are, in all, thirty-five lines of cars operated by the Cincinnati Street Railway Company, and carrying more than sixty million passengers per annum. Four lines, not operated by the Cincinnati Company, connect Cincinnati with the Kentucky towns of Newport and Covington. With the exception of two cable-roads all the car-lines of Cincinnati are equipped with the double-trolley electrical system. Five inclined-plane railways carry street-cars, wagons, and freight up and down the most precipitous hills. Four hundred and twenty-eight street-cars pass Fountain Square every hour in the day, a larger number than passes any other point in the world in the same time.

Cincinnati has been called an inland seaport, owing to the enormous volume of distributing trade done there. Some idea of the extent of this business can be formed when we learn that the average annual business at the Cincinnati Subtreasury office is about $40,000,000. The internal revenue receipts, in a normal year, net about $10,000,000. Customs duties to the amount of $2,000,000 are collected annually, while the post-office distributes some 110,000,000 pieces of mail matter every year. The Cincinnati Clearing-house shows bank-clearings to the amount of some $750,000,000, with deposits of $18,-000,000 in the local banks.

This enormous wealth is largely the result of the great manufacturing interests of Cincinnati. With the Ohio River, the Cincinnati Southern, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads, and their branches, penetrating the vast and fruitful South, and securing to her an easily accessible portage on the Gulf of Mexico, Cincinnati secures an enormous mass of trade, not only with the Southern and Western States of the Union, but also with the States of Central and South America. Cincinnati leather, harness, shoes, carriages, farming implements, hardware, dressed lumber, tobacco and cigars, woolen goods and clothing, paper, books, liquors, provisions, fresh and cured meats, building materials, machinery, drugs and chemicals, paints, inks, soaps, and a thousand other articles of Cincinnati make, have rendered the city of vital importance to all that part of the country which is drained by the Ohio and Mississippi River Systems, and to the South American Republics.

The value of the annual manufactures of Cincinnati is more than $250,000,000, being the product of some nine thousand factories, which employ nearly 150,000 artisans. The capital employed in manufactures alone is more than $185,000,000. Some $30,000,000 annually accrue to Cincinnati distillers and rectifiers of spirits, who do the largest business of the kind in the world. Furniture manufacturers increase the wealth of the Queen City by some $8,500,000 every year, while the enormous soap factories, unsurpassed in the entire world, yield an income of more than $10,000,000 annually. With a single exception,

Cincinnati manufactures more clothing than any other city in America, its annual product being valued at more than $25,000,000, and giving employment to an army of 22,000 employees. The yearly product of Cincinnati tanneries is worth not less than $5,000,000, the largest tannery of the world being located here. Her tool and machine-making works net some $7,000,000, and she ships more wood-working machinery than all the rest of the United States together, being the largest manufacturer of this kind of implements in the world. The annual output of her mill-works for hardwoods is valued at $4,000,000; of her paper mills at $7,000,000. Cincinnati supplies more carriages, buggies, wagons, and harness, to both the domestic and foreign trade, than any other four cities in the land, her harness trade being more than double that of any other city. Her tobacco warehouses, one of which is the most extensive in the world, handle annually $16,000,000 worth of tobacco, and her spicemills do an annual business worth about $2,500,000. Cincinnati safes and locks are used the world over, and are unsurpassed, while her laundry machines and the products of her color factories and printing-presses are famous throughout the world. Ninety-five regular periodicals and newspapers are published here.

The material comforts of the workingman are nowhere better provided for than at Cincinnati, and nowhere are the expenses of living more reasonable. Vast tenement and apartment houses of approved sanitary arrangements, well lighted and ventilated, extend for miles in every direction from the factory districts. The numerous small real-estate subdivisions afford excellent opportunities for the thrifty artisan to build his own home.

Enormous as is the annual output of Cincinnati manufactories, the aggregate business transacted there is vastly greater, for Cincinnati is the cheapest and best distributing center in the country. Hundreds of millions of dollars worth of goods are handled annually by Cincinnati merchants and shippers. Millions of tons of freight are shipped by river and rail from Cincinnati warehouses every year, while Cincinnati jobbers give employment to thousands of traveling salesmen.

But great as are the industrial and commercial interests of Cincinnati, the people there are not so completely engrossed in business pursuits as to be indifferent to the development of those things which make life beautiful. The Queen City is pre-eminently an artistic and cultural center. Cosmopolitan as well as metropolitan, Cincinnati presents an endless variety of charms to the visitor. Local patriotism, pride in his city, and progressive enterprise mark the Cincinnatian. Cincinnati business men are always on the alert to seize upon every opportunity for the advancement of the interests of their city. That same bold aggressiveness which built the Southern Railroad has given birth to many representative trade organizations in the Queen City. The Chamber of Commerce, which occupies a magnificent building, unsurpassed for beauty of architecture and massive strength, is to Cincinnati what the Stock Exchange is to New York. It has a membership of about fifteen hundred representative business men, and is the means of bringing millions of dollars worth of trade into the city. Among the prominent organizations which aim to enhance the welfare of the town, are to be mentioned the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the Young Men's Business Club, the Manufacturers' Club, and the Piccadilly Club, all of which are progressive and energetic in their efforts for the good of the city. These

clubs, by strict adherence to the motto, "Cincinnati first, last, and all the time," are exerting a most wholesome and invigorating influence upon the community.

Downtown Cincinnati is characteristic of the industry which makes the city great. The visitor is impressed with the substantial and massive appearance of the business blocks and stores, while the solidly-paved granite streets are well adapted to the heavy traffic to which they are subjected. Cincinnati streets are justly famous, for they are unsurpassed by those of any city in the United States. In the suburbs, and in those parts of the city where traffic is not excessive, asphalt, brick, or crushed stone render the driveways smooth and beautiful as well as enduring.

In architecture, Cincinnati is somewhat cosmopolitan; but withal artistic. Magnificent office-buildings tower many stories into the air; but sky-scrapers have been tabooed, much to the credit of Cincinnati taste. For convenience, light, ventilation, and general utility, as well as for beauty, the buildings of this city are models of modern architectural achievement. The new City Hall, occupying an entire block, and built at a cost of nearly $1,900,000, is considered the finest municipal building on the continent, and is a marvel of beauty.

The United States Government building cost $5,250,000, and is one of the most elaborate federal buildings outside of Washington.

The City Hospital buildings cost about $800,000, and are operated at an annual expense of some $114,000. Longview Asylum for the Insane was built at an outlay of nearly $1,200,000. The City Infirmary buildings are worth $350,000, the Music Hall and Exposition Buildings, $550,000, and the Chamber of Commerce, $800,000. Other notable public buildings are the Odd Fellows' Temple, worth $500,000; St. Peter's Cathedral, worth $250,000. Many other beautiful buildings, any one of which is worth several hundred thousand dollars, adorn the city, and make it a delightful place of sojourn.

To Cincinnati belongs the honor of having been the originator of Industrial Expositions in the United States. In the year 1838 the first annual exhibition of home manufactures and works of art was held under the auspices of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, and similar fairs were held every fall for the next eighteen years. From 1860 to 1869 no expositions were given; but on the twenty-first of September, 1870, the first grand Industrial Fair on an elaborate plan was inaugurated. Fourteen of these were held in subsequent years, and the series culminated, in 1888, in the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, the most extensive industrial and art exposition ever held in the Great West up to that time. To guarantee the success of this enormous undertaking, the people of Cincinnati raised a fund of $1,050,000.

In May, 1878, was inaugurated that splendid series of musical festivals which are held biennially in Music Hall, and which are instrumental in making Cincinnati famous as a musical center. These May Festivals are the work of the most famous artists, not only of America, but of the entire world, and they are kept at the standard of the most elaborate musical treats in the United States. The cost of one of these festivals amounts to nearly $45,000, and about 25,000 people attend every series. The famous Cincinnati College of

Music, and the numerous conservatories and schools of music, give instruction to several hundred students from all parts of the country.

Music and art go hand in hand at the "Athens of the West." The Cincinnati Art Museum, which stands on the summit of Mt. Adams in Eden Park, commanding a superb view of the city and river, contains one of the finest collections of paintings, sculptures, bronzes, and antiques on the continent. The Academy of Art adjoins the Museum, and is an efficiently-conducted institution for the training of young artists. These two buildings, themselves artistic masterpieces, are among the landmarks of Cincinnati, and are a veritable Mecca for connoisseurs as well as for amateurs. A short distance to the east of the Art Museum is the home of the world-renowned Rookwood Pottery, that highest achievement of the ceramic art in America, and the wares of which are sought in every country of Europe.

Literature and all the branches of higher learning are fostered at the University of Cincinnati, the massive buildings of which crown the eastern hill of Burnet Woods Park. The University maintains an Academic, a Medical, a Legal, and a Dental Department, and has a total of 1,063 regularly-matriculated students. Graduates of the Academic Department are filling chairs in the Faculties of the greatest colleges in the land, while the medical colleges of the city and the Cincinnati Law School are in the foremost ranks of the professions they respectively represent.

The elementary education of the city is provided for by a public-school system which is second to none in efficiency, thoroughness, and progressiveness of method. Under control of the Board of Education are forty-six excellent schools, including three high schools and one normal school for teachers. These are presided over by nearly one thousand teachers, and are attended by about 50,000 pupils. Five thousand more children are educated at private and parochial schools. Night-schools are held during the winter months for those who are unable to attend the regular sessions.

The Cincinnati Public Library is considered one of the best municipal libraries in the country. Nearly 1,000,000 books are withdrawn annually by citizens to whom the use of the Library is gratis. The Library possesses valuable collections of books for the special students in the professional courses of the University. The Young Men's Mercantile Library and numerous other private libraries are valuable collections.

Cincinnati has always been an important center of religious activity, and, perhaps, no other city is at the same time so tolerant and so aggressively active in religious work. Two hundred and thirty-eight churches of various creeds and denominations work for the moral and spiritual good of the city. Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants are prepared for their respective ministries at the three great Divinity Schools of Cincinnati—the Hebrew Union College, the Mount Saint Mary's Seminary of the West, and Lane Theological Seminary.

Of a strictly non-sectarian character is the Young Men's Christian Association, which partakes largely of the nature of a social club, of which there are a great many in the city. Prominent among these are the Queen City Club, the Phœnix Club, the Literary Club, and many others.

Pleasure-seekers find ample satisfaction at the Cincinnati theaters, of which there are

twelve, and at the out-of-door resorts, which are legion. One theater, the Music Hall, has a seating capacity of 4,500, and is a model concert hall. The Zoological Gardens are the best in America, having some 1,500 animals in their collection. About $1,000,000 have been expended in beautifying and adorning these gardens. The "Lagoon," on the Kentucky side of the river, and "Coney Island of the West," a few miles up the Ohio, are attractive water resorts. Chester Park is prominent among the suburban places of recreation. No other city of the same size in all America has such ample provisions for public amusement as Cincinnati.

The wisdom of the city fathers has been demonstrated in no way better than by the great appropriations made for park purposes, some 540 acres having been dedicated as public parks. Eden Park and Burnet Woods are ideal creations of nature, enhanced in beauty by the untiring efforts of the landscape gardener. The former covers some 200 acres on Walnut Hills and Mt. Adams. Serpentine walks and driveways wind along its sloping sides and its deep and wild ravines, disclosing at every turn some new vista of wooded hill and placid lake, or some bird's-eye view of the majestic Ohio, rolling silently between the green hills of Kentucky and the busy shore of the noisy city. Rare and beautiful flowers from all parts of the world; magnificent forest trees growing with untrained stateliness; cool springs of sparkling water issuing from their rocky beds; massy bridges, whose gray stones are almost hidden by thickly-growing ivy; the music of birds, and the gentle murmur of the winds,—these are some of the magic charms which make Burnet Woods and Eden Park the most delightful parks of any American city.

Crowning one of the highest of the Kentucky hills, and almost opposite Cincinnati, is Fort Thomas, the home of the famous Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., so many of whose brave lads met heroic deaths at El Caney, Cuba, during the investment of Santiago by the American forces. Fort Thomas is one of the finest inland military posts in the United States, and it is a favorite place of resort for Cincinnati people. During the Spanish War the fort was converted into a military hospital, and hundreds of suffering soldiers were tenderly cared for there. The view from Fort Thomas is one of the most beautiful in all the Ohio country.

Cincinnati is a city of magnificent suburbs, of which the Prince of Wales affirmed, "I have seen none finer in all the world." Clifton, Avondale, Mt. Auburn, Walnut Hills, Hyde Park, Mt. Lookout, Price Hill, Norwood, Westwood, Fairmount, Winton Place, Linwood, Tusculum,—these are some of the suggestive names which have been applied to those parts of Picturesque Cincinnati in which the people have built their unrivaled suburban villas. Nowhere has Nature created spots more admirably suited for homes than here, and nowhere has man improved the gifts of Nature more artistically. One can drive for miles in the suburbs of Cincinnati through an uninterrupted succession of palatial residences, dainty villas, and delightful homesteads, such as are unsurpassed, if equaled, in America. The people flock by tens of thousands to the hills, where the views are beautiful, the air fresh and cool, the noise of business hushed. On these hills they have built up cities of homes of such surpassing beauty, imposing architecture, and rich splendor that they challenge comparison with all the world. New York has her Fifth Avenue, Chicago her Lake

Shore, and Cleveland her Euclid Avenue; but Cincinnati has the most beautiful and extensive suburbs in America.

Spreading over gently-rolling hillocks and green valleys, near the suberb of Winton Place, is "Spring Grove Cemetery," the fairest spot near Cincinnati. Shaded by royal trees, watered by rippling brooks and mirrored lakes, redolent of a million shrubs and flowers, and musical with the songs of nesting birds, this is a fitting resting-place for the beloved dead. This great cemetery covers some 600 acres, and in it nearly 60,000 bodies have been interred. Ten thousand families own private burial lots within the area of the Grove, and no expense is spared to make it the most beautiful burying-place in the West.

The purpose of this brief sketch has been to convey to the reader some general idea of this great, rich, busy, and queenly city on the Ohio, and at the Gateway to the South. The pictures which follow will tell the story in more complete detail than any written account could do.

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MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL.

BOARD OF LEGISLATION, CITY HALL.

ART MUSEUM, EDEN PARK.

GRAND STAIRWAY, ART MUSEUM.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FOURTH AND VINE.

TYLER-DAVIDSON FOUNTAIN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE.

EDEN PARK ENTRANCE.

RESERVOIR, EDEN PARK.

EDEN PARK.

PICKERING BUILDING, FIFTH AND MAIN.

GROTON BUILDING, SEVENTH AND RACE.

UNITED BANK BUILDING, THIRD AND WALNUT.

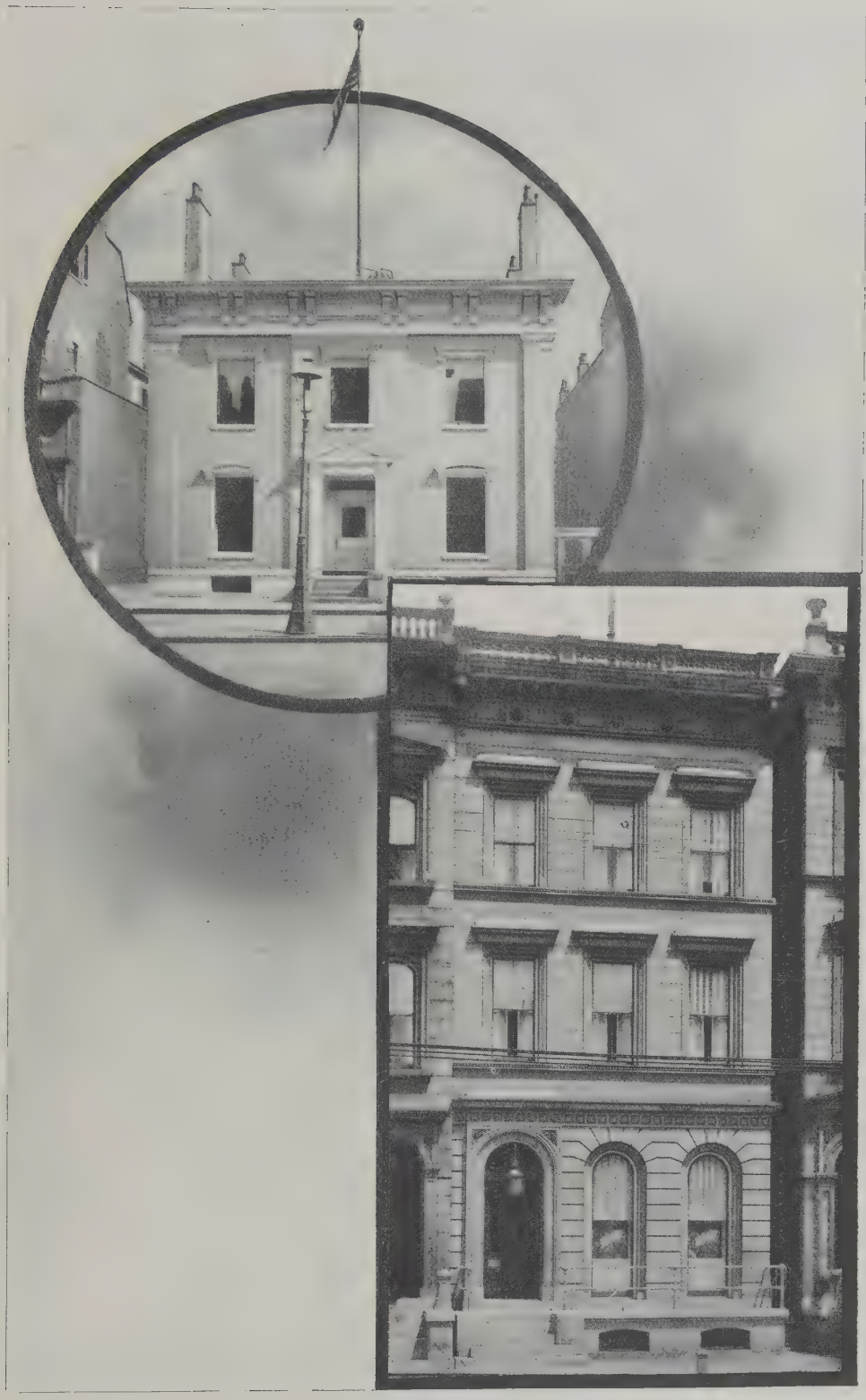
PERIN BUILDING, FIFTH AND RACE.

CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY, BURNET WOODS.

WALNUT HILLS HIGH SCHOOL, BURDETTE AND ASHLAND.

QUEEN CITY CLUB, SEVENTH AND ELM.

LINCOLN CLUB, EIGHTH AND RACE.



BLAINE AND DUCKWORTH CLUBS.

CONSTRUCTION OF SUSPENSION BRIDGE, 1865.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

RESIDENCE OF MR. HENRY PROBASCO, CLIFTON.

RESIDENCE OF GENERAL A. T. GOSHORN, CLIFTON.

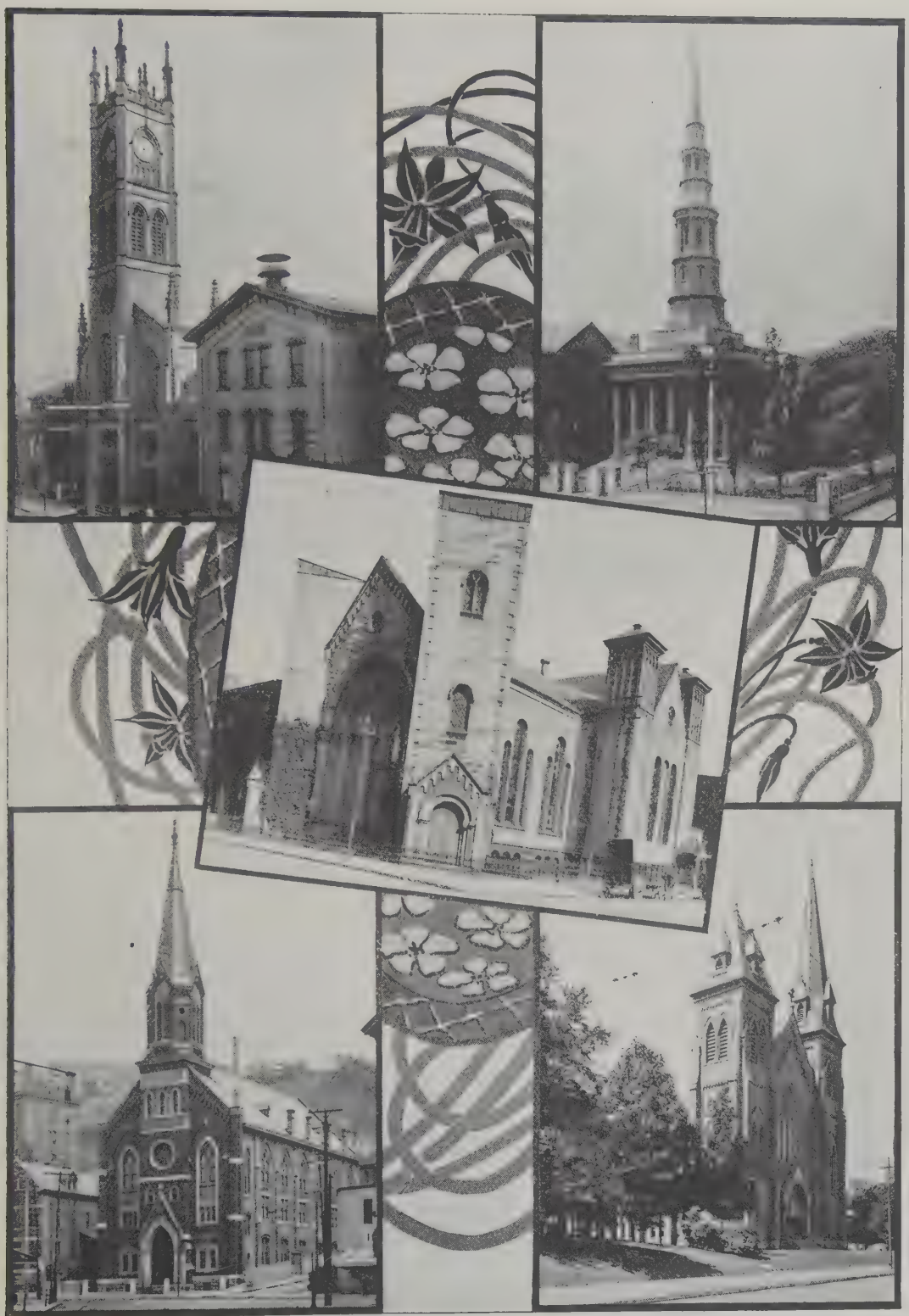
RESIDENCE OF HARRY L. LAWS, AVONDALE.

RESIDENCE OF RICHARD H. MITCHELL, AVONDALE.

BANQUET OF LOYAL LEGION, GRAND HOTEL.

MUSIC HALL, FROM WASHINGTON PARK.

FOURTH STREET, WEST FROM VINE.



NINTH STREET BAPTIST.

ST. PAUL'S, EPISCOPAL.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

ST. PHILIPUS, LUTHERAN.

WALNUT HILLS METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

ON THE LITTLE MIAMI RIVER.

THE OHIO RIVER FROM FORT THOMAS.

LANDING AT CONEY ISLAND.

THE LAKE, CONEY ISLAND.

JEWISH HOME AND HOSPITAL, AVONDALE.

Burnet Ave

ALTENHEIM, AVONDALE.

WORKHOUSE, COLERAIN AVENUE.

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL, EAST PEARL.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM WEST COVINGTON.
C. & O. Bridge in Foreground.

AT THE POST.

HAI MA—THORPE UP.

LATONIA RACE TRACK.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

OBSERVATORY, MOUNT LOOKOUT.

ROOKWOOD POTTERY, MOUNT ADAMS.

WOODWARD HIGH SCHOOL.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, FOURTH AND LAWRENCE.

ROOKWOOD POTTERY, MOUNT ADAMS.

SAN RAFAEL BUILDING, WEST FOURTH.

BERKSHIRE BUILDING, ELM AND SHILLITO.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, VINE.

WALNUT STREET THEATER.

ELM STREET, NORTH FROM SEVENTH.
Odd Fellows' Temple.

OHIO RIVER, FROM EDEN PARK.

OHIO RIVER, FROM J. L. LINCOLN'S RESIDENCE, GRANDIN ROAD.

SPRING GROVE AVENUE.

ENTRANCE TO SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

BURNET WOODS PARK, CLIFTON.

NEAR DELHI.

MIAMI CANAL, NEAR LOCKLAND.

LILY POND, SHOENBERGER RESIDENCE, CLIFTON.

ENTRANCE AND DRIVEWAY, PROBASCO RESIDENCE, CLIFTON.

"AT PLAY"—LINCOLN PARK.

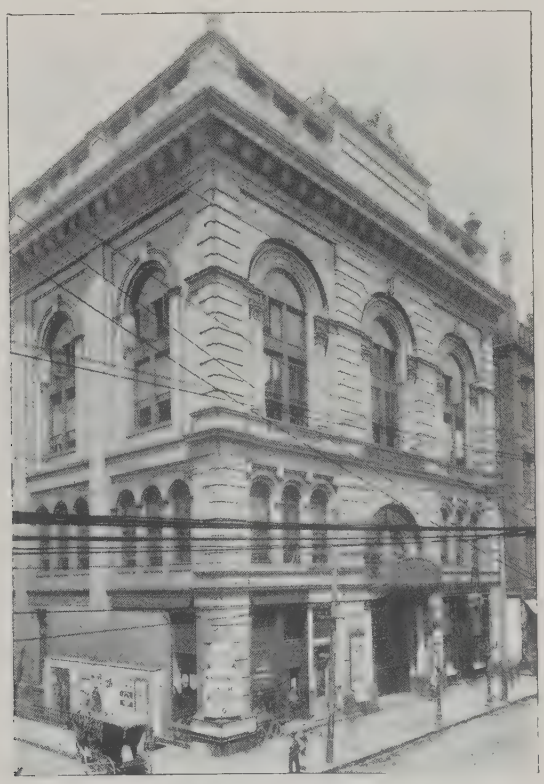
LAKE AND BOAT-HOUSE, LINCOLN PARK.

LINCOLN PARK.

LAKE AND FOUNTAIN, LINCOLN PARK.

EIGHTH STREET, FROM GARFIELD PLACE.

WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, W. FOURTH.



GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SAN MARCO BUILDING, WALNUT HILLS.

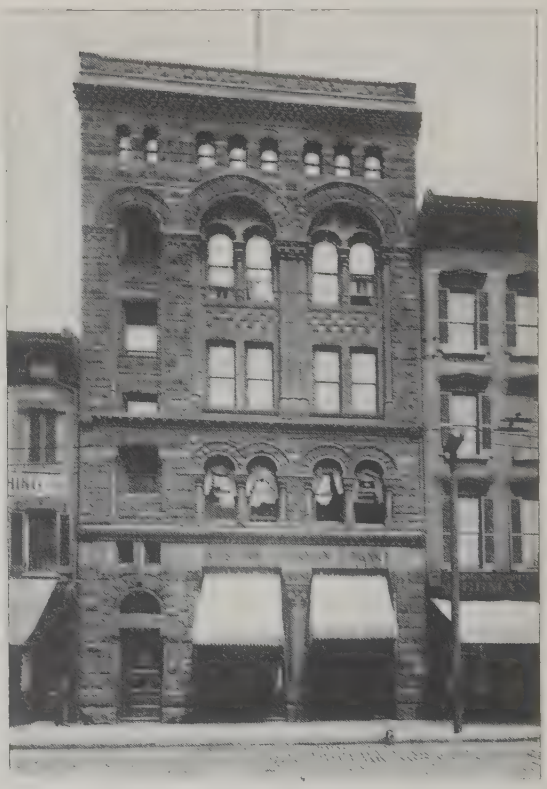
GOVERNMENT SQUARE, WEST FROM MAIN.

JOHNSTON BUILDING, FOUNTAIN SQUARE.

CAREW BUILDING, FIFTH AND VINE.

ATLAS BANK BUILDING, WALNUT STREET.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, THIRD AND WALNUT.



WESTERN GERMAN BANK, TWELFTH AND VINE.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, FOURTH AND RACE.

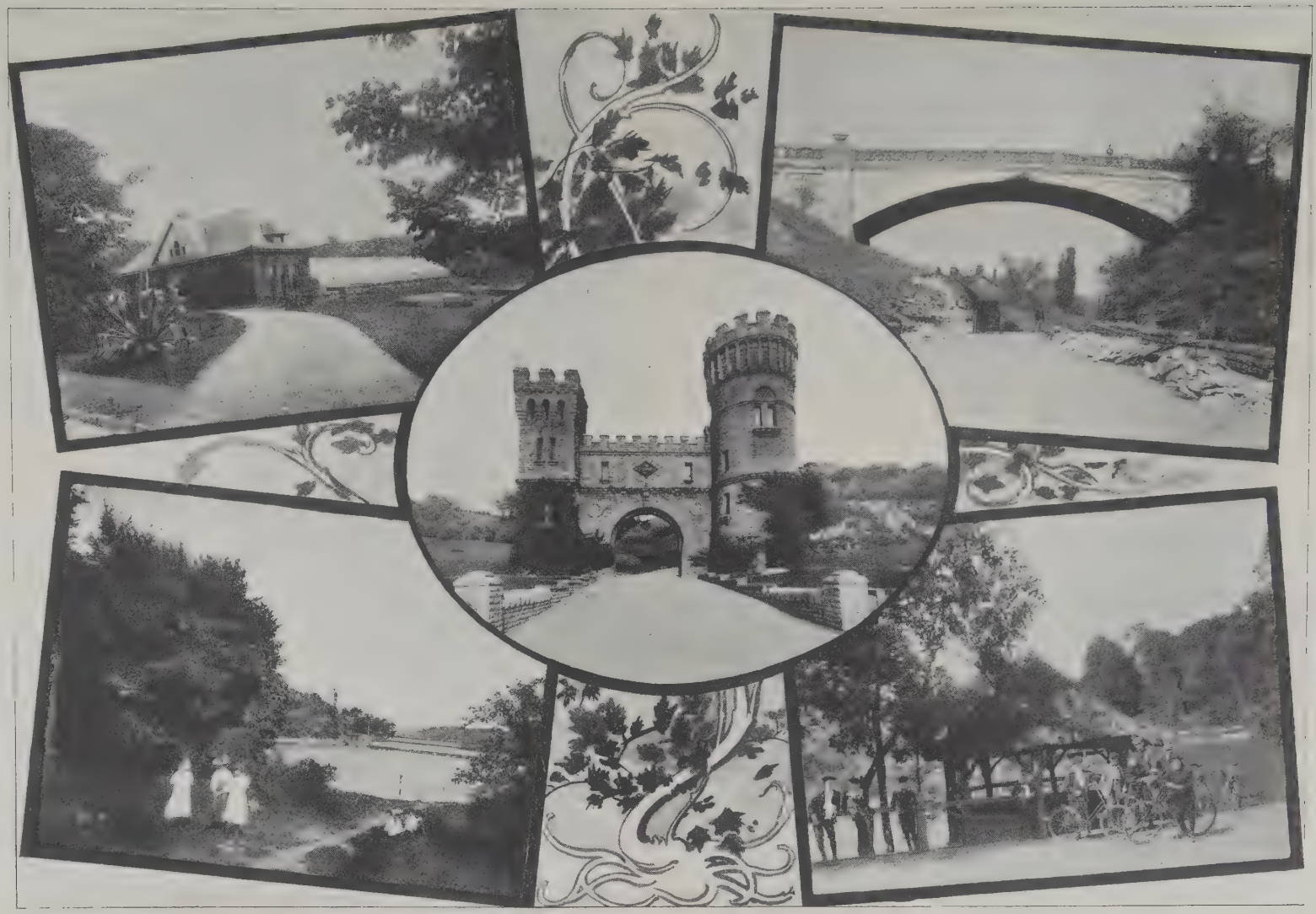
GRAND HOTEL, FOURTH AND CENTRAL AVENUE.

CARY OAKS, COLLEGE HILL.

LAKE, COLLEGE HILL.

BIRTHPLACE OF ALICE AND PHOEBE CARY, AUTHORS OF CARY OAKS.

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF COLLEGE HILL.



CONSERVATORY.
RESERVOIR.

ELSINORE TOWER.

PARK AVENUE BRIDGE.
THE SPRING.

EDEN PARK.

RESIDENCE OF M. E. INGALLS, EAST WALNUT HILLS.

RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER M'DONALD. CLIFTON.

RESIDENCE OF J. G. SCHMIDLAPP, GRANDIN ROAD.

RESIDENCE OF THOS. J. EMERY, EAST WALNUT HILLS.

LAFAYETTE AND FRANKLIN BANKS, THIRD STREET.

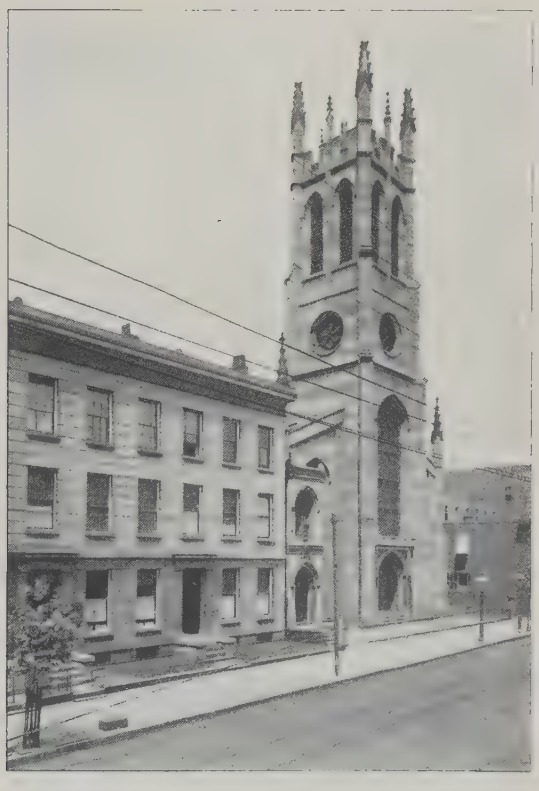
LAURA MEMORIAL COLLEGE, WEST SIXTH STREET.

HAMILTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE, MAIN STREET.

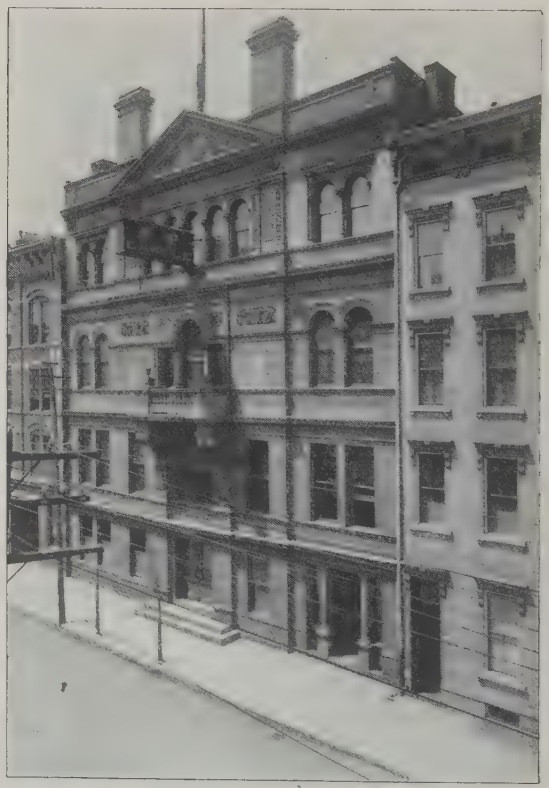
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, SYCAMORE STREET.

MASONIC TEMPLE, THIRD AND WALNUT.

ELKS' TEMPLE, ELM STREET.



SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL, BROADWAY.



K. OF P. CASTLE, WALNUT, NEAR TWELFTH.

MAIN AVENUE, NEAR FERN, AVONDALE.

IN SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

NEWPORT CENTRAL BRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE BRIDGE.

LEVEE, FOOT OF WALNUT STREET.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN.
FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES.
CENTRAL CHRISTIAN.

STEAMER ISLAND QUEEN.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD BRIDGE.

CINCINNATI CLUB, MELROSE AVENUE, WALNUT HILLS.

PHOENIX CLUB, NINTH AND RACE.

RESIDENCE OF H. J. WESTON, HYDE PARK.

RESIDENCE OF ADOLPH F. HANKE, CLIFTON.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. FRED H. ALMS, WALNUT HILLS.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES H. DUHME, CLIFTON.

VIEW OF CINCINNATI, FROM WEST COVINGTON.

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RESIDENCE OF G. N. STONE, OAK AND BURNET.

SIXTH AND WALNUT.

DRAWING-ROOM, RESIDENCE OF MRS. GEO. K. SHOENBERGER.

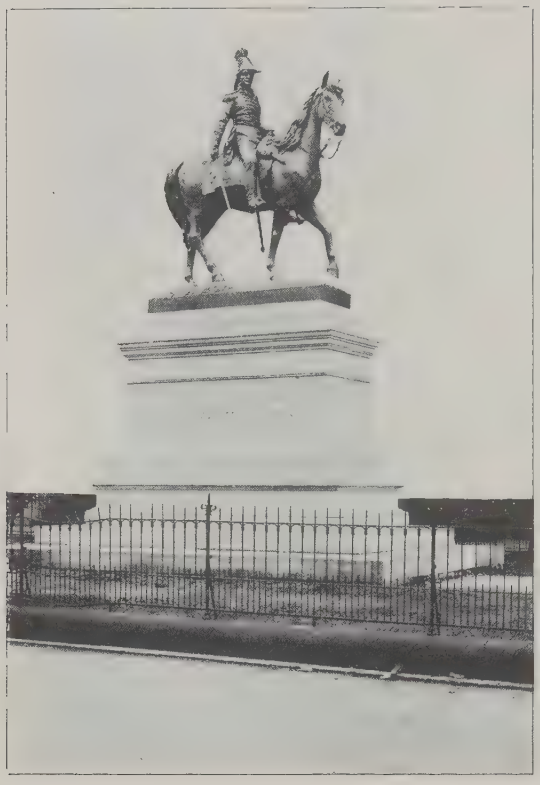
LIBRARY, RESIDENCE MRS. W. P. HULBERT, CLIFTON.

WALNUT STREET, FROM FOURTH. GIBSON HOUSE.

BURNET HOUSE.

CHESTER PARK.

CHESTER PARK.



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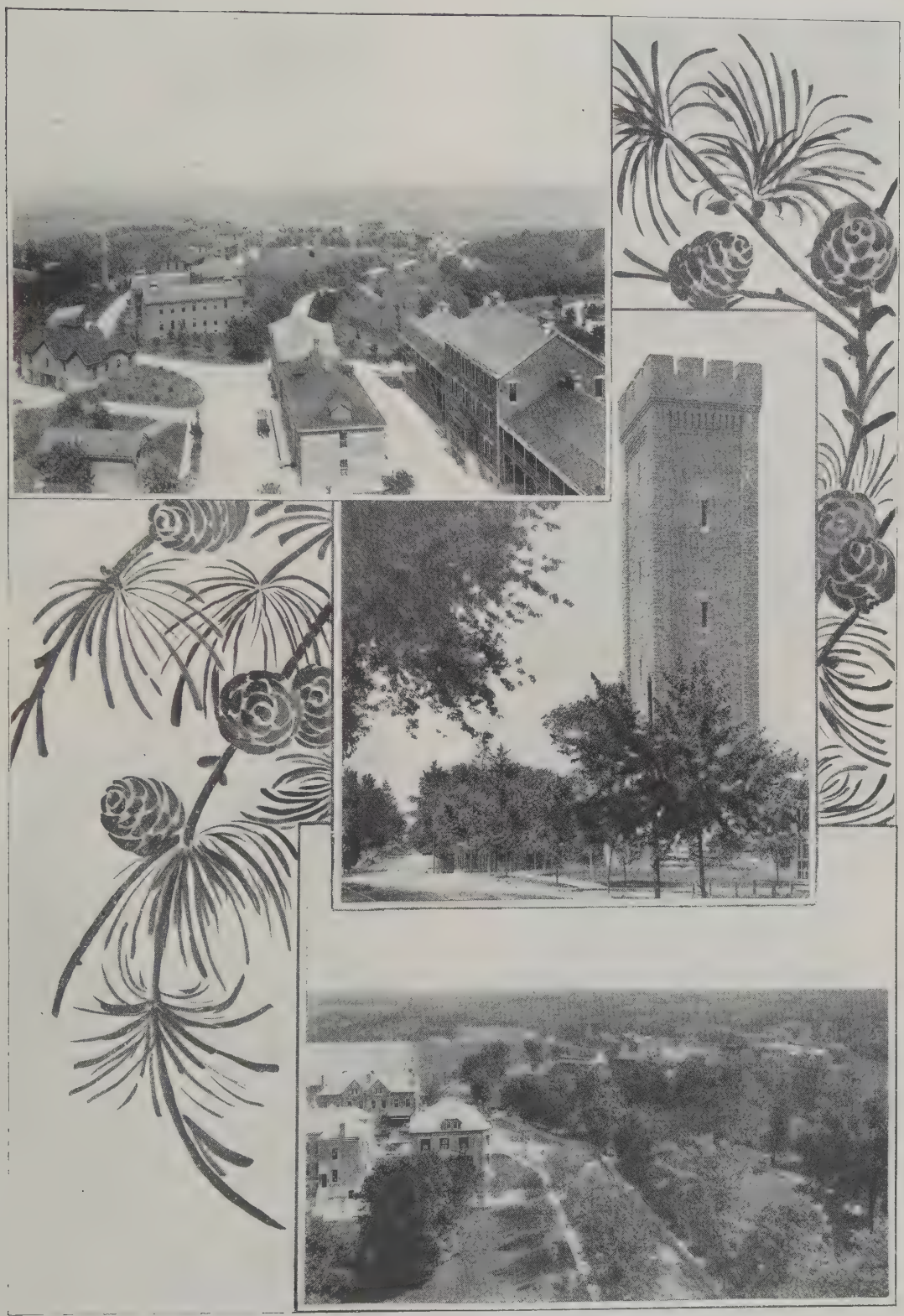
COL. R. L. McCOOK, WASHINGTON PARK.

COL. FREDERICK HECKER, WASHINGTON PARK.



FORT THOMAS.

RESIDENCE OF N. C. DAVIS, GRANDIN ROAD.

ERIE AVENUE, HYDE PARK.

LANE SEMINARY, WALNUT HILLS.

BERRY AVENUE, HYDE PARK.

LAKE AT AVONDALE ATHLETIC CLUB.

AVONDALE ATHLETIC CLUB, AVONDALE.

CINCINNATI JOCKEY CLUB, OAKLEY.

RESIDENCE OF FRANK J. ENGER, AVONDALE.

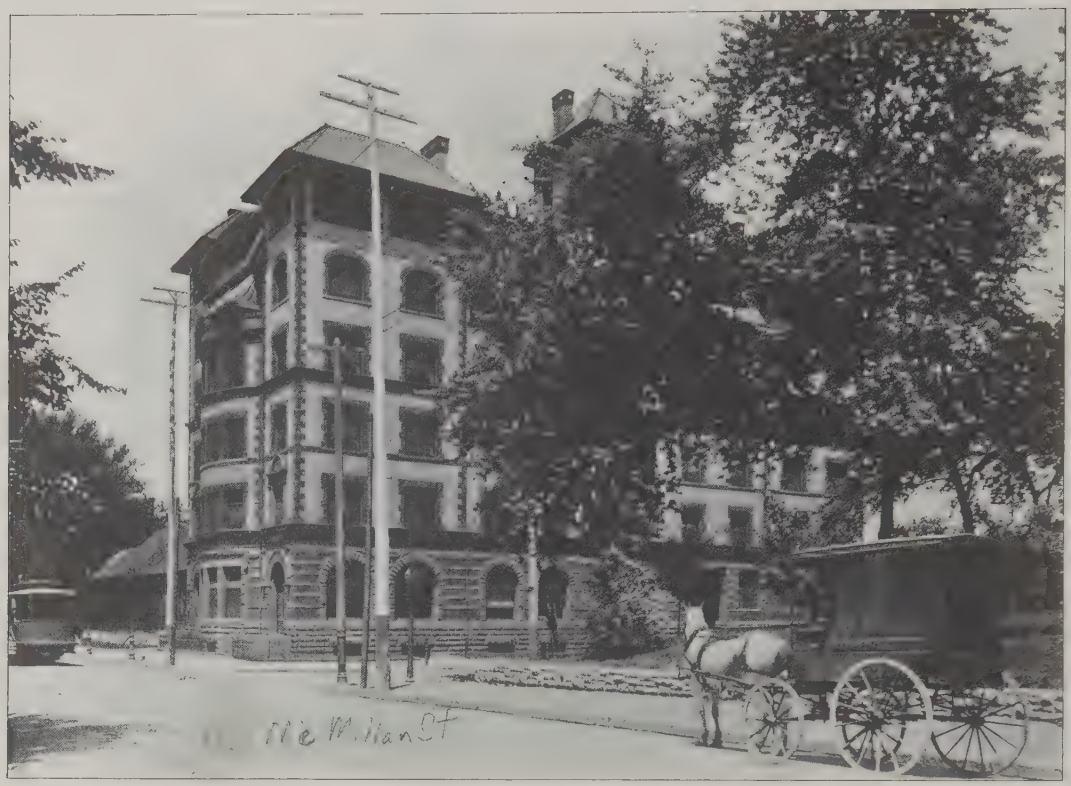
AFTER A RACE—OAKLEY.

LAKE IN SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

PRICE HILL INCLINE-PLANE RAILWAY.

LAGOON—FROM LAUNCH HOUSE.

THE LAGOON.



HOTEL ALMS, WALNUT HILLS.

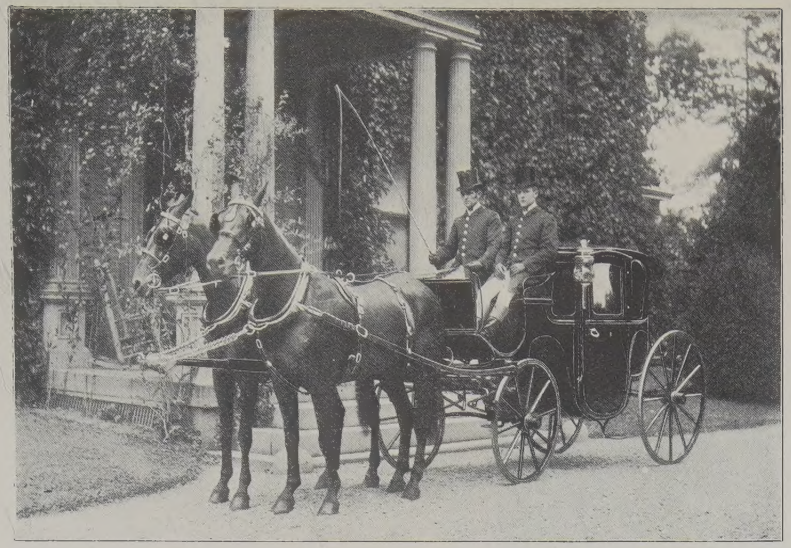
PIKE OPERA-HOUSE.

FOURTH STREET EAST FROM VINE.

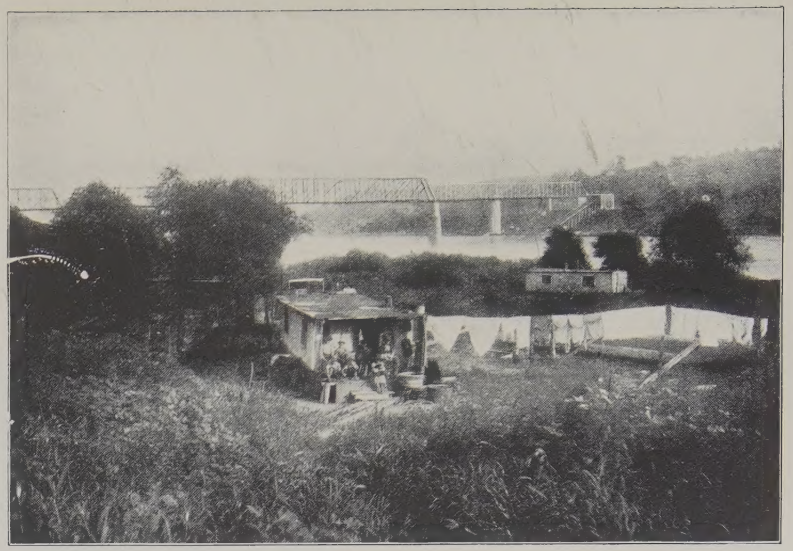
McDONALD MAUSOLEUM—SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

CITY HOSPITAL, TWELFTH AND CANAL.

O. N. G. ARMORY.



A CLIFTON BROUGHAM.



SHANTY-TOWN.

MILLCREEK, NEAR SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

A MARKET SCENE, COURT STREET.

WATERFALL FROM CANAL.